









## UNDER THE SEA.

Mr. Meehan, Fish Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, tells in the *Windsor Magazine* of the wonderful things discovered by the voyages of the *Albatross*, sent by the United States Fish Commission, and the soundings she made of the floor of the Pacific Ocean. As a rule, the bottom forms a great plain, but here and there are great mountain peaks, some coming near to the surface and others actually rising above water and forming the numerous islands of the Pacific. At other places there are "deeps," or hollows, of immense depth. In one place, near Guam, bottom was only touched at 4,813 fathoms, or five miles and a half, a perpendicular descent equal to the distance from St. Paul's Cathedral to Wormwood Scrubs Prison. Only a very strong rope could have stood the tension. Scores of new species of fish were discovered, some of the most beautiful colours, and many making excellent food. Some great regions of the Pacific were found to be void of life, others to abound in all sorts of curious creatures. The greater part of the floor of the ocean is of red clay, sometimes covered with swarms of sea creatures of a low type. In the waters a couple of miles over their heads other members of the great ocean family live, and sometimes they are so numerous that the mere constant dropping of their corpses as they die is sufficient to overwhelm and bury their deep water cousins below. Among the new species discovered was a variety of lion fish, alleged by the islanders to be dangerous to life. The lion fish may be classed among the freak fishes. From its general outline it might be mistaken for a huge sunfish; but a glance at its head conveys the impression that someone has been practising thereon with a hatchet. The crown, back of the eyes, has a large piece cut out. Over the eyes themselves, which are abnormally large, there is a long ragged, skin-like projection standing erect; and in front of the nose are several short, rhinoceros-like horns. The body is covered with an armature of rough spines, which are poisonous. The gill covers are grotesquely marked, and projecting from the cheek are two or three snake-like fangs. One of the most surprising discoveries of the expedition was that for thousands of miles the red clay floor of the Pacific is covered with deposits of manganese. This intensely hard mineral occurs in the form of nodules and discs, the first from five grains in weight to specimens the size of a cannon ball, and the second from the dimensions of a six-penny piece to that of a good-sized dinner plate. When the nodules or discs are broken, the manganese is often found, thickly veined, in solid mass below the surface, and seemingly pure. Above, the metal has the appearance of being oxidized. It is a strange fact also that, in every instance, whether in disc or nodule form, the manganese is deposited around some other substance. Sometimes it is grey clay, sometimes a volcanic ash, and occasionally felspar, quartz and other rock. The nodules literally pave the bottom, and it must be remembered that manganese is a rare and extremely valuable metal. How it came to its present situation it is difficult to guess. The fact that the metal is deposited on some other substance might suggest that at some time it had existed in large quantities in solution in the sea. But the particles on which it is deposited do not themselves belong to the sea. Although often a thousand miles from land, they have a nothing to do with the clay bottom on which they are found; but must have been floated away from land on ice, or perhaps thrown out by some terrific volcanic eruption. The water at the greatest depths is extremely cold, often close to freezing point, suggesting that the ice water of the Poles gradually creeps along the ocean's bottom to the tropics, while warmer currents moving in other directions overspread the surface.

## Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"CHINA,"  
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. STUART THOMSON,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [1]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SUEVIA,"  
Captain Bork, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding their discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd November will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd November, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [13026]

## Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1903. [1]

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
TO-MORROW  
(FRIDAY), the 30th October, 1903,  
at 11.30 A.M.,  
At ROSE-VILLAS EAST-14, BONHAM ROAD,  
THE WHOLE OF THE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
Therein contained,  
Comprising—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARD-ROBE with GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and TOILET SETS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, BOOK-CASE, OVERMANTELS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with GLASS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.;  
ALSO  
One LADY'S BICYCLE, a quantity of BOOKS, One SMALL MILNER'S SAFE and a great Assortment of PLANTS in POTS. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. [13016]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

By THE TACK-LEE FIRM,  
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.

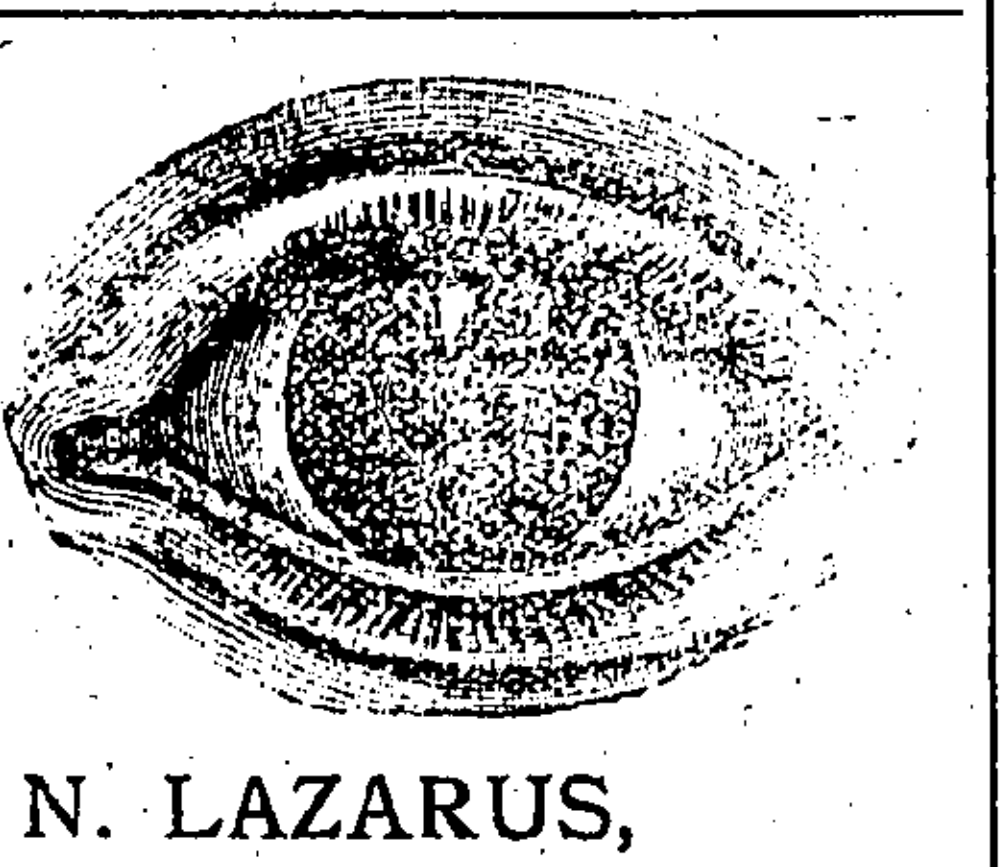
THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
on  
MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1903,  
at 3 P.M.,  
At LAI ON'S GODOWN, No. 956, West Point,  
THE FOLLOWING QUANTITY OF  
ASSORTED MATTINGS,

Comprising—  
462 Rolls 70 to 75 lbs. weight per roll, 40 yds. long by 1 yd. wide,  
83 Rolls 20 yds. long by 2 yd. wide, Pin Fa Matting,  
126 Rolls 35 yds. long by 1 yd. wide, Pin Fa Matting,  
21 Rolls 40 yds. long by 12 yd. wide, Ngan Ko Coloured Matting,  
10 Rolls 40 yds. long by 14 yd. wide, Hop Fa Coloured Matting,  
2 Rolls 40 yds. long by 12 yd. wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting,  
20 Rolls 40 yds. long by 14 yd. wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting (superior quality),  
8 Rolls 40 yds. long by 1 yd. wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting,  
28 Rolls 40 yds. long by 1 yd. wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting,  
27 Rolls 40 yds. long by 2 yd. wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting,  
137 Rolls 40 yds. long by 2 yd. wide, Tang Cheung Matting,  
30 Rolls 40 yds. long by 2 yd. wide, Cheung Kai Matting (superior quality).

956 Rolls.  
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1903. [12896]

## Intimations.



N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

## SIGHT TESTED.

LENSES for the correction of Astigmatism ground on the premises.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses in all styles and metals.

Consulting Room:

No. 16, Queen's Road Central,

Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel with

entrance through store of R. Houghton, Tailor.

DAVID BENJAMIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903. [66]

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

Price \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—SIEMSEN & CO. [5954]

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

## THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,  
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. [11200]

## Intimations.

## THEY WILL REMAIN.

The bump of reverence is overshadowed by the bump of intelligence in the 20th century man and woman. Old things are not preserved simply because they are old. Whatsoever is no longer useful must get out of the way. Nevertheless, progress that is not intelligent will not be permanent. We shall continue to breathe air, drink water and eat bread. There will be no "improvement" on the great essentials of living, and we do not want any. Babies will come into the world as they have from the beginning, and people will die out of it as they have done since the world began. Let us not run away with the idea that all of our treasured opinions are to be upset. Through every change, all things which, like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have built a reputation on honour and good service, will hold their place. This effective remedy belongs to the past, the present and the future. It is not only up-to-date but ahead of date. For Wasting Diseases, Impaired Nutrition, Influenza, Lung Troubles, Impure Humors in the blood with resulting skin affections, etc., it possesses the confidence of physicians and the people everywhere. It is not expected to fail; it never does fail. The formula after which it is made is an inspiration. It contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is palatable as honey, and yet so medicinal as to be effective from the first dose. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." To trust it and try it is to be satisfied and thankful. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere throughout the world and A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

## THE ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

### NOTE.

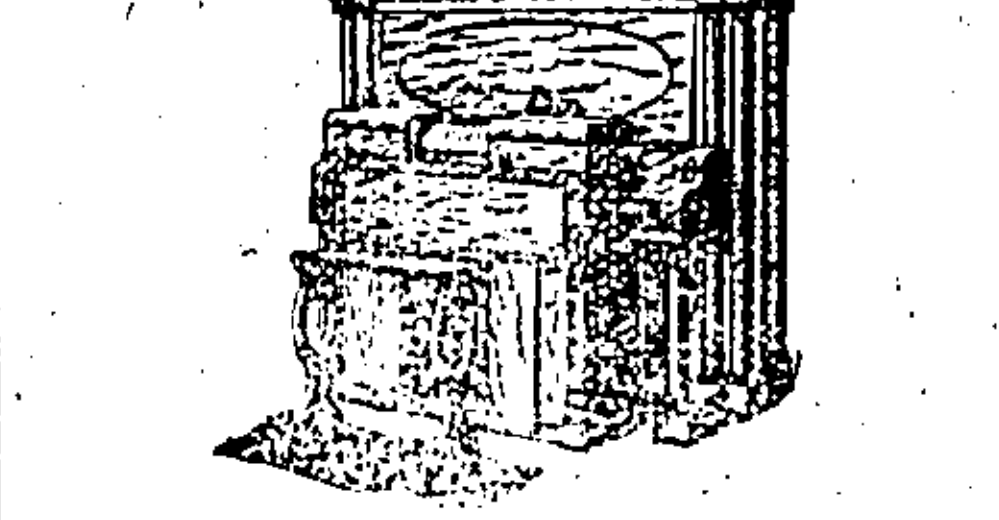
#### ENTIRELY NEW STOCK ARRIVING.

SPECIALLY AND MOST CAREFULLY CHOSEN BY OUR MR. ROBINSON, NOW IN EUROPE.

### GREAT REDUCTIONS

in our present stock of Pianos and Musical Goods.

Our NEW MUSIC STOCK has arrived.



## THE APOLLO MASTER PIANO PLAYER.

THE BEST OF ALL.

THREE STYLES:  
PRICE FROM \$450 UP.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) has given another great testimonial to the Apollo Piano-player. She was so delighted with the instrument that was purchased by her last year that this second testimonial is even stronger than the first one that she gave.

Mme. Patti says that "the Apollo never has given her the slightest trouble and that the new concert grand is one of the most wonderful and perfect piano-players that she has ever seen."

Hongkong, 28th October, 1903. [4156]

## GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obsolete Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, 144 [17 all Canada]

## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China  
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, Gila, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. It is daily recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

## ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

	(per inch.)
One week.....	\$ 2.85
One month.....	7.20
Two months.....	13.00
Three ".....	20.00
Six ".....	37.50
Twelve ".....	73.00
No charge less than one dollar.	
Discount allowed on—	
3 Months Contracts.....	5 per cent.
6 ".....	10 "
12 ".....	25 "

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages  
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

## JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

## PAMPHLETS.

## CARDS.

## CIRCULARS.

## EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,  
Hongkong.

## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BOMBAY MARU..... T. Murali.....	{ KOBE and YOKOHAMA .....	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., a Daylight.
WAKASA MARU..... J. B. MacMillan.....	{ MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANT. WERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID .....	SATURDAY, 31st Oct., at Daylight.
KINSHU MARU..... T. Harrison.....	{ HOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO .....	SATURDAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.
IYO MARU*..... C. H. Butler.....	{ VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA .....	MONDAY, 2nd Nov., at 4 P.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class. Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

T. S. TAKAYANAGI  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. [5]

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "YARRA," Captain Seller, with Mails Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 2nd November, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1903. [10046]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers. Tons. Captains. 1903-04.

Shawmut..... 9,606 W. M. Smith..... Nov. 14  
Olympia..... 2,817 A. Dixon..... Nov. 25  
Tacoma..... 2,817 M. Ridley..... Dec. 15  
Victoria..... 3,502 J. Truebridge..... Dec. 19  
Tremont..... 9,606 T. W. Garlick..... Dec. 21  
Lyra..... 4,417 G. V. Williams..... Jan. 21

\* Cargo only.

Steamers marked (\*) have no second-class passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line, to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

BODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, 28th October, 1903. [874d]

## Hotel.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hotel at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. [1119d]

## TO LET.

CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE COLONY.

MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD. Nice Houses, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out-houses and Verandahs. Only \$40 inclusive of Taxes.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and Airy Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive of Taxes.

S. A. SETH,  
Land and Estate Broker,  
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [9166]

## TO LET.

OFFICES now in course of erection on CONNAUGHT ROAD (New Praya) between Blake Pier and Queen's Buildings.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [11226]

## GODOWN TO LET.

NO. 155, PRAYA EAST, Spacious Two-storied Godown. Suitable for Van or Cows.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [13976]

## TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

H. N. MODY,  
Victoria Building,  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [13946]



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CLARETS.

	Per Case	Per Doz.
ST. ESTEPHE	8.00	9.00
ST. JULIEN	10.00	11.00
LA ROSE	13.50	14.50
CHATEAU HAUT BRION LAKRIVET	20.00	22.00
CHATEAU MOUTON D'ARMAILHACQ	24.00	26.00
CHATEAU PONTET CANET	28.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET	33.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN	48.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE	54.00	—

All less 10% discount on account of Current Exchange.

These CLARETS are specially selected and obtained from the LEADING FRENCH GROWERS; they are of exceptional value and in fine condition.

THE CHATEAU BRANDS are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

**A. S. WATSON & Co.,**  
LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE NO. 234.  
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHIEE," HONGKONG.  
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

**A CHEE & CO.,**  
祥利廣

TEMPORARY STORE:  
1ST FLOOR, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
(above Messrs. H. PRICE & Co.)

## FURNITURE DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,  
DINING-ROOM,  
and BED-ROOM  
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,  
GLASS, and  
CHINA WARES.  
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF  
FILTERS,  
ROCHESTER LAMPS,  
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,  
COUNTERPANES.  
COOKING RANGES,  
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and  
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.  
GOOD WORK.  
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1903.

[28d]

**CARMICHAEL AND**  
**CLARKE,**

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND  
SHIPBUILDERS,  
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.

A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. 1 Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1903.

[35d]

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer  
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in  
the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to the Editor, 10, Queen's Road,  
and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to the Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).**  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is  
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an  
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.  
The postage on the weekly issue in any part of the  
world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-  
five cents.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1903.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN Australian will challenge next year for the  
America Cup.

WILLIAM Edward Hartpole Lecky, the cele-  
brated philosophical and historical writer, is  
dead.

GUNNER Brock, of the R.G.A., died at the  
Military Hospital yesterday morning after a  
short illness.

If you want first class developing and printing go  
to LeMunyon. Also strictly fresh fish—  
Advt.

MISS Lamb, a member of the Zenana Mission,  
was drowned while bathing at Sharp Peak,  
Foochow, on 16th inst.

FOR boarding the steamers *Suevia* and *Hamb-  
urg* without permits on two Chinese were  
each fined \$10 or fourteen days' imprisonment.

A New York telegram says that *Shamrock I.*  
will be transformed into a schooner, and will  
be employed to carry scrap-metal to South  
America.

A MANILA exchange states:—Mexican curren-  
cy has been officially declared non-receivable  
for public dues after January 1, 1901. The  
official rate of exchange will be 2.30 until that  
date.

COMMISSIONER Skinner's report presented to  
the Transvaal Chamber of Mines advocates the  
importation of Chinese labour under strict  
sanitary supervision, and recommends that  
every effort be made to increase the supply of  
Kaffir labour.

If you want a first class photo of yourself you  
can get it at LeMunyon's.—Advt.

THE *Courier de Tientsin* tells the following fish  
story:—Some days ago an enormous fish, 36  
feet long, was caught in the vicinity of Peitang,  
near Tangku. It was cut up and sold in the  
surrounding villages. The carcass of the fish  
was probably poisonous as 300 inhabitants who  
had eaten of it are dead and many others are ill.

ALL three expeditions sent out to the relief of  
*Otto Nordenskjöld* are overdue. The Antarctic  
expedition has now been combined under one  
chief, Capt. Gylde, of the Swedish expedition's  
ship *Fridtjof*. Capt. Gylde met the French  
relief ship off Funchal, and by common consent  
it was agreed that he should be in com-  
mand of the expedition.

LAM Kai appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the  
Magistracy this morning being charged  
with stealing thirty-five pounds of fresh butter,  
and two empty bags from the s.s. *Empress of  
India* while in the harbour last night. His  
Worship sentenced him to two months' hard  
labour, and to be exhibited in the stocks for  
four hours in lieu of four days' imprisonment.

THE increasing protective tariffs in Russia  
have induced Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons,  
of Sheffield, to purchase the Salamander Iron  
Works at Riga, in order to retain and develop  
their trade with Russia. The newly-acquired  
works cover forty acres of land, and include  
furnaces, hammers, and rolling mills by the  
Cruicible Company and Siemens and Sons, of  
London.

ON Saturday afternoon on the Happy Valley  
the Hongkong Football Club will play Sher-  
wood Foresters. Kick-off at 4.15 p.m. The  
following will play for the Club:—F. H. Kew,  
goal; H. C. Austin and E. F. Aucott, backs;  
G. B. Macdonald, J. W. C. Bonnar, and H. C.  
Gray, halves; H. A. Brent, R. A. Whitmore,  
W. H. Williams, E. J. Davies, and J. T. Dixon  
forwards.

ADMIRAL Marechal, who is in disgrace on ac-  
count of having acted in a singular manner to-  
wards the Chinese without previously having  
consulted the French Government, is in an  
awkward position. M. Pelletan, who insists  
on his retirement, nevertheless refuses to accord  
him an interview, which has caused M. Mare-  
chal to appeal to President Loubet. Needless  
to say, all the sympathy is with Admiral Mare-  
chal; for, as M. Pelletan is becoming less  
popular every day, no matter what scandal in  
which his name is mentioned, it is always he  
that is accused of being the culprit. There is  
not a Minister in France at present that is less  
popular than he, says a home paper.

We are still doing business at 31, Des Voeux  
Road, LeMunyon.—Advt.

If you want fresh film and good film, you can  
get them at LeMunyon's; they are guaranteed.  
—Advt.

CHEONG Fuk was charged and fined at the  
Magistracy this morning \$150 or two months'  
hard labour, for having thirty-one tael of  
opium dross in his possession without a permit.

THE new currency legislation at Singapore  
puts difficulties in the way of traders, in Acheen  
and Peli, settling Singapore and Penang  
accounts. But they can still bring the pro-  
hibited coins into the colony so long as they  
are for re-exportation.

ACCORDING to Manila papers Mr. Poulteney  
Bigelow, writing in the *Morning Post*, describes  
the Chinese Exclusion Act in the Philippines as  
"a gigantic and complicated fraud." Mean-  
while, the *Cablenews* states under reserve, that  
during the last seven months, 700 Chinese have  
been smuggled into Manila, the smugglers  
netting \$500 gold per man.

DESPITE the stormy weather experienced in  
Japan last month, the prospects of the  
rice crop this year are very bright. Accord-  
ing to an official estimation recently published  
the total yield is calculated at 47,713,166 koku,  
which shows an increase of some 29 per cent.  
over the yield of last year and of 18.5 per cent.  
over the average figure recorded for the last  
seven years.—*J. D. I.*

By kind permission of Major Radcliffe and  
officers, the Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry  
will play the following programme of music,  
at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner,  
on Friday, the 30th inst. (weather permitting).  
March, "The Cornish Patrol".....Ivan Tschakoff  
Overture, "Neil Gwyn".....Edward German  
Selection, "The Yeomen of the Guard".....Sullivan  
Song, "The Wanderer".....Schubert  
Selection, "Souvenir de la Russie".....Harris  
Valse, "Española".....Waldteufel  
Serenade, "Love in Idleness".....Macbeth  
God Save the King.

THE Coin Import and Export Enactment was  
passed by the Selangor State Council on 16th  
inst. The measure prohibits the importation  
of the old British dollar, the Mexican dollar,  
the Japanese yen, and all copper and bronze  
coins issued by the Governments of British  
North Borneo, Sarawak, and Brunei. It also  
prohibits the export of the new Straits Settle-  
ments dollar of 1903, and the circulation of all  
the copper and bronze coins issued by the  
three Governments quoted above. These noti-  
fications, as regards the importation of the  
British and Mexican dollars and the export of  
the Straits Settlements dollars, do not apply to  
the colony, to the other Federated States, or  
to Johore. The other States follow suit.—  
*Straits Times.*

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
and Netherstone Hospitals begs to acknowledge,  
with thanks the following donation to the funds  
of the Hospitals:

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.	
Union Church	\$250.55
St. John's Cathedral	215.00
To Tsai Chapel (London Mission Chinese)	72.21
Wesleyan Church (Wantsai)	37.84
Volunteer Camp Service	30.10
St. Peter's Church (Half offertory)	20.00
St. Stephen's Church (Church Mission Chinese)	17.27
Peak Church	10.40
Rhenish Mission Chapel	5.00
	\$63.37
Rev. F. F. Gottschalk	10.00

TROUBLE in northern Siam does not seem to  
have come to an end yet; and it is feared that  
fresh outbreaks may occur at any moment. In  
anticipation of such an untoward event the  
authorities are again augmenting the forces in  
the north. We have it on excellent authority  
that quite recently the commander of the forces  
in the province of Korat has been authorised to  
dispatch some more batches of troops well  
equipped and equipped to reinforce the army  
in the Province of Pitsanuloke. This province  
extends from Sutaradit to Xeing Khong, or the  
Shan States, where it is said trouble is brewing  
again. During the recent rebellion, cultivation  
and other industrial pursuits had been greatly  
retarded and destroyed over this vast area, and  
now a season of scarcity sets in as a result, and  
hence the pessimistic outlook, and fear of another  
rising. It is commendable on the part of the  
authorities to anticipate the worst, and to take  
adequate precaution to avert any possible out-  
break that may threaten to desolate the northern  
provinces. A repetition of the past year's  
trouble would indeed be very unfortunate for  
the country.—*Siam Free Press.*

SPECIAL telegrams to the *Straits Echo* state  
that Mr. A. F. G. Tilleke, the managing pro-  
prietor of the *Siam Observer*, has been senten-  
ced to six months' imprisonment for feloniously  
receiving a number of precious stones and  
jewellery which had been stolen from Mr.  
Graehert, Bangkok, and that his Burmese clerk  
had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment.  
A further telegram is that Mr. H. G. Gough,  
editor of the *Observer*, has been tried on a  
charge of contempt of court by making certain  
allegations in a leader commenting on the trial.  
Mr. Gough was sentenced to fourteen days'  
imprisonment, "it being added in the order of  
the Court that in the event of defendant failing  
to give satisfactory assurance for good be-  
haviour in the future he will be deported from  
Siam." Execution of the judgment of the Court  
has been stayed for one day to allow the Editor  
time to publish an ample retraction of the  
statements made in the leading article in re-  
spect of which the contempt of court proceed-  
ings were instituted. The *Observer* caused the  
causing a good deal of excitement locally.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer  
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

## ROHILLA MARU IN A TYPHOON.

## STRANGER DAMAGED.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer *Rohilla Maru*  
arrived in port this morning bearing  
evidence of her encounter with a typhoon on  
her recent trip to Manila. She was to have  
left the Philippines on Monday, but owing to  
bad weather her departure was postponed until  
Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock. Coming  
across she experienced more heavy weather  
and passed her sister ship, the *Rosetta Maru*,  
which appeared to have met with the last  
typhoon as her boats were missing, and it is  
thought they may have been washed away.

Regarding the experience of the *Rohilla Maru*,  
a Manila exchange of the 25th instant  
says:—  
Having weathered one of the heaviest  
typhoons that has swept southern Oriental  
waters for many months, the good ship *Rohilla Maru*,  
Captain Bent in command, dropped  
anchor in the harbour at 10 o'clock, Friday  
night. She arrived from Hongkong two days  
overdue. The *Rohilla* departed from the China  
port at noon, October 20th. At this time no  
storm signal had reached Hongkong, although  
the prevalence of a large storm area had been  
announced from the Manila Observatory. It  
was published that a typhoon was moving very  
slowly in a south-westerly direction and that  
another one was approaching it from the Sulu  
Sea. This information was cabled to Hong-  
kong, but unfortunately it reached there after  
the *Rohilla* had put out for Manila. When  
the *Rohilla* steamed out from Hongkong har-  
bour the sea was like glass and the sky was  
freckled with a few inoffensive clouds. "Fine  
sailing this," passed from mouth to mouth.  
Nobody aboard, not even so experienced  
a navigator as Captain Bent, could see the  
least indication of an approaching storm.

At noon on October 21st the *Rohilla* was  
within 300 miles of Manila. Here was where  
the typhoon first struck the vessel. Apparently  
it had dropped out of a clear sky. Its fury  
rapidly increased. That none but staunch ships  
could weather the fury of the wind and water  
was soon made apparent, and the very best  
of seamanship was necessary to master the situa-  
tion. The passengers became terror-stricken  
and were ordered below. All hatchways were  
battered down. By this time the wind blew a  
hurricane and the sea ran mountain-high. The  
waves washed the deck at every roll of the  
quivering vessel as she was tossed about like a  
toy. Here the real fight against the storm  
began. Captain Bent ran fifty or sixty miles  
to the south-west, hoping to pass out of the  
storm section, but he was suddenly met by the  
typhoon, which had been reported as approach-  
ing the Luzon coast from the Sulu Sea, the  
position of his ship becoming more perilous  
than before. Three of the lifeboats were torn  
from their davits and one was smashed to  
splinters by a gigantic wave. One of the  
iron davits was snapped in two. Two com-  
passes, located aft, were carried away. Thirty  
feet of rail on the port-side was split into  
kindling wood and tossed to the winds. Most  
of the stanchions were cracked and broken and  
last, but not least, the steering gear became  
loosened and, more than anything else, threat-  
ened the safety of the ship. The forty pas-  
sengers, confined below, gained but a faint  
conception of the fury of the storm by the  
terrifying rolling of the vessel that at times  
seemed to career right over on her beam ends,  
causing numerous cases of *mal de mer*.

Shortly after noon on October 22nd the coast  
of Luzon was sighted and presently the storm  
abated as suddenly as it had begun. Captain  
Bent found that he had been blown several  
miles out of his course and that he had a day's  
run before him down the coast before he  
might drop anchor off Manila.

The *Rohilla* is now moored near the  
canal's mouth. The delicate varnish on the  
outside of her smoking room is covered  
with incrustated salt. In fact, the entire vessel is  
speckled with white crystals. Panels of her  
superstructure are caved in as far as  
as the smoking room; the stanchions are  
cracked and some broken; the stump of the  
broken davit stands out conspicuously, while  
the remnants of the destroyed lifeboat which  
remain hanging to its davits, tell the story bet-  
ter than words can.

Captain Bent is being warmly congratulated  
on account of his good fortune. He was for-  
merly temporary master of the *Nippon Maru*  
and is one of the most reliable skippers on the  
China coast.

## THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

In 1870, when the writer was at college in a  
little Rhenish town, there rose from the plains  
adjoining the river Roer a factory which, owing  
to its great proportions and pretentious style,  
aroused the interest of the surrounding district.  
The new sugar-mill and refinery, for such it  
was, soon produced a great change in the  
landscape of fertile fields and rolling plains,  
and the golden ears of corn and rye were in  
course of time replaced by the prosaic dark  
green leaves of the low growing beetroot.

This new factory was the second of its kind in  
the Rhineland, though it must be stated that  
the cultivation of the beet, on the vast plains  
of Magdeburg, was already assuming con-  
siderable proportions.  
At this period, the simple-minded country  
people in Germany still fostered a certain  
aversion to the consumption of sugar, on  
account of the high price of this article  
which caused it to be looked upon as a  
luxury rather than a comestible for ordinary  
consumption. It was not generally known  
at this time that sugar is one of the most  
fattening of foods, containing "as much as  
85% of nutritive substances, and partially on  
account of the high price and partially because  
their elders believed it to be so, children were  
told that sugar was a most pernicious luxury,  
spoiling the teeth and the stomach for ever.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer  
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

Thirty years later the military authorities  
instituted trials with companies and even  
battalions of soldiers, to find out how  
much of the despised sweet-stuff can be  
stowed away in the solid German stomach  
and with what effect. The result seems  
to have been excellent; for they brought  
about the abolition of the sugar bounties,  
with the consequent effect that the present  
generation of Germans can now indulge  
in cheap sugar, a privilege that was formerly  
reserved to the poorer classes in England.  
Some idea of the consequences of this impor-  
tant measure can be obtained, when we learn  
that the retail price of sugar fell suddenly 2½  
per kilo.

If there is any truth in the Viennese pro-  
fessor Schenk's feeding theory, the next gen-  
eration of Germans will principally consist  
of members of the fair sex and the price of the  
world will also be benefited by a further  
sweetening of the proverbially sweet German  
temper. The danger of revolution will be  
avoided since not enough embryo-soldiers will  
be born to kill their fathers and brothers in  
defence of the gospel "of the sacred majesty of  
the mailed fist."

The abuse of the sugar bounties is generally  
laid at Germany's door, although that country  
was at first only pulled and pushed along  
with the other beet-root sugar producing  
countries, which were bent on protecting their  
new industries; and it was only when Germany  
came to the front as a producer that the coun-  
try began to interest itself in this pernicious  
legislation, beneficial only to the great landed  
proprietors and manufacturers, and a curse to  
the country at large.

The immigration of thousands of most  
undesirable Polish, Russian and Bohemian  
labourers has been one of its worst features, and  
in a country exporting countless tons of sugar  
at unheard of low prices the inhabitants paid  
for this necessity at the highest possible rates.  
In 1870 the manufacture of beet-root sugar  
was still in its infancy, compared to the  
enormous output of later years. Nevertheless,  
even at this period Germany produced nearly  
1/5 of the total output of beet-sugar. Accord-  
ing to the *Ostatliche Lloyd* of the 9th  
October, 1903, the production of beet-sugar in  
the German empire amounted to

Tons.	Tons.
1871-72 186,400 of which 14,300 exported	
1881-82 599,700 " 314,400 "	
1891-92 1,144,400 " 692,900 "	
1901-02 2,182,400 " 1,216,500 "	

The extension of the cultivation has, of course,  
mainly contributed to this enormous progress  
in the output, but the improvement in the  
machinery and methods of extraction have  
played no mean part in the final result.

In 1871-72 the production of sugar was only  
3.28 % of the weight of the beet-root consumed  
in the process of manufacture, in 1900-01 no  
less than 14.14 % was obtained, and ever  
since 1897-98 (12.74%) the production has not  
been less than 13.37%. Small oscillations, of  
course, will always occur, on account of the  
quality of the beets and the weather during the plant-  
ing season, which, to a great extent, influences  
the sugar in the roots, but in general it may be  
safely said, that the plant yields about 13%.  
From the native planted and pressed sugar cane  
in Java about 10 % of sugar is produced, while  
I believe only 7 % of the weight of the cane is  
converted into sugar in the Straits Settlements,  
a great cause of the inferiority of the profits in  
the production of cane sugar in that colony. The  
latter, of course, is generally preferred, on ac-  
count of its quality, but in the face of an ever-  
rising production of beet-root sugar in Ger-  
many, France, Austria, and Russia and last,  
though not least, in the United States, it seems  
very doubtful if the cane sugar ever will recover  
its lost position on the world's market.  
Some years ago the Germans tried their hand  
at the cultivation of sugar in Pangani (East  
Africa). It was, however, given up last year,  
owing to the unsatisfactory profits obtained.  
The miserable state in which sugar planting  
has fallen in the West-Indies, as well in De-  
merara, as on the islands, especially Jamaica  
and Barbados is well-known. Cuba has got a  
fresh start through the greater facilities of ex-  
port to the United States, and may still look for  
a few years of comparative prosperity, until the  
expected development of the beet-sugar industry  
in America has come to pass.

The sugar-planters of the Sandwich Islands,  
some of whom the writer met on board the  
*Mariposa* of the A & A line, seem to be flour-  
ishing and quite untouched by the bad times.  
Their market in Western America is evidently  
a first rate one and, as a possession of the  
U. S. A. the Sandwich Islands probably enjoy a  
greater measure of protection. It is certain  
that nowhere in the world is there anything  
approaching the price of labour paid in the  
Sandwich Islands. Unskilled coolie labour  
at \$20 and \$30, ploughmen at \$40 and white  
labour at \$60 gold a month, would astonish  
every planter in the Straits Settlements, and at  
these rates crops of sugar could not be produced  
in that colony. No doubt, an extraordinary  
fine market combined with heavy crops must  
concur to produce the prosperity of this con-  
quest of American diplomacy. On the other  
hand, however, there is no doubt, that the  
heavily paid white labour in a country where  
the whiteman can thrive, is worth the sums  
paid for it. To engineers it is a well-known  
fact, that superior labour with a restricted  
number of the workers, a higher standard of  
life and honesty, cleanliness, and intelligence  
in particular, costs no more and often far less,  
than the kind of skilled labour supplied by  
inferior races. The great objection to white  
labour in the great majority of tropical coun-  
tries, is either the inability of resisting the  
ravages of the climate or the kind of labour  
disposable, such as bear-combers and loafers  
instead of working peasants or artisans. The  
results in the volcanic Sandwich Islands, in  
many cases, are stated to surpass even those  
in Java.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by  
Correspondents in this column.]

## ILLCIT TRADE "TAXE" ON FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
SIR,—As far back as 1303 in the days of  
Edward I, the market middlemen, (formerly  
known as forestallers), who now in 1903 still  
control our food supplies, were then punished  
by banishment, forfeiture of goods, the pillory,  
fines, and imprisonment.

Before a safe and sound state of affairs can  
be brought about in the British Empire, these  
laws and penalties must be revived, or suitable  
restrictions enforced.

In 1674, a special Act of Common Council  
states that: "The (London) markets being  
intended for the benefit and advantage of  
housekeepers and others, who buy for their  
own use, to be spent in their own families, to  
provide for themselves in the morning at the  
best hand, and pay moderate rates for their  
provisions."

This Act also enforced *bona fide* public auc-  
tions and proper weighing facilities within the  
market.

In 1801, the Common Council of the City of  
London issued its famous report "as to the  
extravagant high price of every necessary  
article of human sustenance, and food, which  
had become truly alarming," concluding with

"In order to stop the nefarious practices of  
regrating and intercepting the supplies of pro-  
visions for the metropolis, we, (the Common  
Council), are unanimously of opinion, that  
such practices should be prohibited, the offenders  
heavily punished, and the contracts declared  
void."

The majority of the nation is now greatly  
alarmed at proposed microscopic taxes on food.

Yet the country calmly submits to avoidable  
but augmenting Trade Rings, whose com-  
mercial combinations have cornered our entire  
fresh food supplies during both peace and war.

Tied bakers' shops run by millers, public  
houses owned by brewers, an artificially limited  
supply of perishable meat, game, poultry, eggs,  
butter, margarine, fish, vegetables, fruit, etc.,  
are all safely in the octopus grasp of the ubi-  
quitous middlemen, who have illegally mono-  
polised our Fresh Food markets, the joint  
property of the primary food producer and the  
consumer.

Free Trade should mean Free dealing be-  
tween producer and consumer, which, owing  
to the machinations of the middlemen, has  
been made practically impossible in the British  
Empire. Wherefore, despite of Free Imports,  
the price of fresh food in England, still com-  
pares most unfavourably with that of some  
other countries—notably Germany—where the  
Trade Rings are less powerful and less greedy,  
and where, although almost all home-grown  
foods and food imports are taxed, yet the actual  
cost of food to the consumer is far less than in  
our own country.

Our fresh food supplies, if made "imperish-  
able"—(as I have so long persistently, publicly  
advocated)—by proper means of killing or  
collecting, preparing, dry, cold air storage, and  
distributing, would tend to defeat the middle-  
men's monopoly.

Various kinds of fresh foods demand different  
but definite (artificial) dry cold air tempera-  
tures for "imperishable" preservation.

The majority of these animal and vegetable  
fresh foods, especially fish, are cheaper to pro-  
duce, store and distribute, besides being much  
more wholesome, nutritious, and palatable in  
the "imperishable" condition, than in their  
present perishable forms, too often stale and  
sometimes even poisonous.

Of course, in the event of war, then only  
"imperishable" fresh food supplies for the  
people, army, military and mercantile marine,  
can save the United Kingdom from starvation.

## Notes.—Examples.—

(i) New Zealand mutton is frequently de-  
livered at the chief ports of the United King-  
dom at less than 3d. per lb., for which in the  
same town, the consumer is charged from 7d.  
to 1/- the lb. by the local butcher.

(ii) Sprats are often sold in Billingsgate at  
the rate of about 19 lbs. for one penny, for which  
the local London fishmonger or costermonger  
charges from 2d. to 3d. or more per lb.

That is to say, the consumer in London buys  
one pound of sprats for three pence, with which  
sum, 57 lbs. of sprats are purchased by the  
Billingsgate Ring.

As far back as 1303, a wise and just statute  
of Edward I. declared that "the forestaller"—  
(now called Middlemen's Ring)—"is an open  
oppressor of the Poor, and an enemy of the  
whole country."



## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

## Russia and Japan.

LONDON, 27th October. The Japanese and Russian purchases of coal at Cardiff for the past fortnight amount to 120,000 tons, including the loads of several steamers chartered yesterday, but instructions have been received that it is not necessary to insure the Russian Port Arthur cargoes against war risks, as has hitherto been done. This is regarded as a most favourable symptom.

The Standard states that official information has been received in Berlin both from St. Petersburg and Tokio, that the Tsar and Count Lamsdorff have approved of the drafts of the Russo-Japanese Conventions providing a peaceful compromise for all differences.

LATER.

## The Balkan Trouble.

The demobilization of all the Bulgarian reserves has been ordered which marks the end of prospects of war for this year.

**The Macedonian Reform Scheme.** Reuters agency learns that all the Powers are perfectly united in supporting the Austro-Russian Reform Scheme for Macedonia.

(Cablenews.)

## Russia and Japan.

Yokohama, 24th October. Japan will seize certain places in China if Russia persists in her expressed intention not to evacuate Manchuria. This announcement is made on the best of authority, and is believed to be not only the expression of the Government's purpose but an arrangement made between Japan and China.

## Still Talking it Over.

Tokio, 24th October. There have been held here in the past 24 hours several meetings of the Cabinet ministers and of the Army and Navy commanders. Great pressure is being brought to bear on the Mikado by the Liberal party to declare war against Russia. It is said that any bending to the will of Russia would be so unpopular as to force the present Cabinet out of office.

## VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

The attendance in camp was a somewhat meagre one yesterday evening owing to the unsettled state of the weather. Several of the members of the corps found, on reaching their tents, that their bedding and blankets were wet through, and were obliged to return to town; there were others who stuck to their guns and after some search managed to discover a corner in which to rest their tired limbs. A notable incident yesterday was the arrival of the medical officer, to whom quarters were allotted. This is a step in the right direction on the part of the authorities, and it will be of small satisfaction to the friends of our citizen-soldiers to know that, in event of accident, medical aid will be immediately procurable. Corporal Deas was in command of the Camp guard last night and performed his arduous duties in a manner worthy of all praise. Some merit was provoked by this gallant "non com." appearing at the "relief" this morning with a complexion of the deepest hue—Othello's at his best—owing to a slight accident having occurred as he was blowing out the guard-room lamp. The fact that the corporal was ignorant of his sudden change of tint added not a little to the humour of the situation. A very interesting drill, of two hours, on the Maxims and 15 lbs B.L. took place this morning. One of the guns was manned by the officers of the corps, whose smart manoeuvring was worthy of a "crack" R.A. crew. An impromptu concert was held last night in the dining-tent and thanks are due to Gunner Sheffield for holding the piano.

## SHIPPING MISHAPS.

The *Dufin Maru*, on arrival in port this morning, reported that, yesterday at 5 p.m., she sighted the German steamer *Tai Lee*, just outside Swatow, off Cape God Hope, showing evident signs of having suffered in the typhoon. Her funnel had been carried away and burnt, and falling on the port-side were gone. The *Tai Lee* is at present running between Swatow and Deli, Sumatra, with coals and she is known to have left the first of these ports on Tuesday with a number of Chinese labourers for the Dutch-Indies. It seems probable that she was caught by the storm when but a few hours on her journey. The *Huiching*, which also sighted the disabled steamer, states that she was returning to Swatow, where, we suppose, she will effect temporary repairs. The Norwegian vessel *Ty*, from Hongay, reports that a fishing boat was met in a sinking condition, in the Tonkin Gulf. The crew consisting of 7 men was taken on board.

A NOVELTY in teas made its appearance lately in Paris in the shape of dried flowers of the Tonkinese tea shrub, says the *Commercial Intelligence*. This flower tea is sold in two varieties, green and black, the former being about a half franc higher in price. The green variety is having a very fair sale in the French metropolis at present, on account of its mildness and fragrance. The flower-tea is put in cold water and boiled up in the ordinary way, and afterwards left about ten minutes to simmer. A profitable market may possibly be found for this tea in Great Britain, as it is said to contain only a minute quantity of tannin, and for that reason would be welcome to a great many people. This tea was first introduced to the visitors of the last Paris exhibition by the inhabitants of the Indo-Chinese village there.

## TIENTSIN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Tientsin, October 13th. Nothing definite yet, but the situation is warming up. The Russian Minister is announced to be visiting Port Arthur very shortly, or else the Viceroy of the Far East, Pacific Ocean, etc., will visit Peking, and Russian officials generally allude to war as a certainty. Today's Reuter alluding to a projected meeting of Admirals at Singapore appears to give colour to these grave anticipations. The Port Arthur paper *Novoi Krai*, writing on October 3rd, writes pretty plainly in regard to Russia's intentions and the estimate of Japan. It says that the war cloud is again looming large on the horizon and Japan is panic-stricken. Her younger men are eager to try their strength in the arena, but Russia assured of her righteous cause and of her strength looks calmly on. What right has Japan to interfere with Manchuria? Russia has occupied it and will continue to occupy it in the interests of her big railway construction, and her troops are necessary there to preserve peace, as the outbreak at Blagoveshchensk showed before. Japan seeks outlets for her surplus population. There is Formosa, the Philippines, Australia and even Korea. Formosa is hers and her people can justly go there, but the country has to be pacified, and developed, and this means both time and money, and Japan chooses to expend neither. She prefers to come to some place where everything has been done for her, and in Manchuria she finds the results of Russian money and Russian enterprise all ready for her to profit by. Just let Japan make a decent out of Australia, the Philippines or elsewhere and see the reception she will get, and how other people treat their unwelcome guests! Russia has made a treaty with China, and with China only, and no other Power should interfere. In that treaty it is clearly stated that Russia has placed troops in Manchuria to guard her railway and because she does not feel satisfied that she can maintain peace in the country without them. The time has fully arrived, as certain English and German papers have recently testified, for Russia to rise and speak out, and she does. She is here, and here she means to stay. The article ends:—"Yes, doubtless this moment has arrived; Russia takes a firm stand in Manchuria in complete armour for the defence of her vital interests and undisposed by her present strength to alter her status quo there even after the 8th of October." From news just to hand from Korea it seems evident that matters are beginning to simmer there again. It is believed that the agreement not only with regard to the timber-felling contract but also in connection with the lease of Yangmampo is about to be signed if it is not so already. Dr. Morrison of the *Times* leaves here for Korea to-day. From Port Arthur comes word that the people are in daily expectation of hostilities breaking out, and in spite of Japan's assurances to the contrary things are generally considered to be looking up.

I regret to say that the plague hereabouts is not abating, but we are still free locally, and the utmost precautions are being taken. Trade is getting steadily worse if anything.

October 10th. The following proclamation, issued by Viceroy Alexieff on the 4th instant, has just been translated for me. It will be seen that his powers are pretty comprehensive, but I do not remember the particular line of policy referred to as pertaining in 1900, apart from a generally aggressive and tenacious one:—  
MANDATE OF HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS VICEROY OF THE FAR EAST.  
Port Arthur, October 4th.  
At the time when the functions of our common mission of war and officials of the ministry of Foreign Affairs were allotted in Manchuria, the former were directly under the control of the Board of War, and the latter under the control of the minister in Peking. By virtue of such a dual representation in Manchuria it was inevitable that occasions would arise when it would be found that instructions received by these officials would be inconsistent and the officials be liable to outstep their proper limits. By the institution of the Viceroyalty all departments of government authority are vested in me, likewise diplomatic relations, in consequence of which the above mentioned dual representation naturally ceases to exist. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the military commissioners and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should strictly adhere to the line of action prescribed to them by the institution of the Russian government surveillance in Manchuria in 1900 which I henceforward order them to accept as final.

Viceroy and Adjutant-General, ALEXIEFF.  
Quite a small excitement has been occasioned here by Dr. Morrison's message home in regard to a plot to blow up the British Legation. As a matter of fact both Morrison and the Legation officials are right. That there was no actual attempt to blow up the place on the 13th is probably quite true, and nothing actually occurred on that date but a theft. When we examine the nature of the theft, however, and allow for Dr. Morrison being very probably in possession of information which lent significance to it, his apparently reckless message assumes another aspect. It is admitted that in addition to certain powder or other ammunition stolen a detonating machine was removed and dropped by the startled thief outside. Such an instrument would hardly be taken for any but a definite object, and as it has been known for some weeks that some undermining operations were being attempted, the conclusion was natural and perhaps not so very wild. It is also perfectly natural and proper that the Legation and military folk should stoutly deny that anything of the kind is afoot. However, there are many two which can be put together by any shrewd observer to reach the conclusion that some outward circumstances have occurred of late. The Austrian authorities were recently purchasing barbed wire for Legation purposes, and the French are said to be taking unusual precautions of late against small things in themselves, but for some reason doubtless.

## P. &amp; O. MAIL STEAMERS TO LAY UP.

By February next year three familiar steamers belonging to the P. & O. Company will be taken off the Australian run, these being the *Rome* which is at present in Australian waters, and which sailed for Fremantle on her last homeward voyage on October 12th, the *Britannia*, which will pass through Colombo for the last time homeward-bound on December 17th; and the *Victoria* which will go out of commission on completing her voyage to and from Australia in February next year.

The *Rome* will be supplanted by the *Moldavia*, a handsome vessel of 10,000 tons with 14,000 effective horse-power, which was launched last year. She will call at Colombo for the first time on February 25th next. According to an Australian paper, the *Britannia* is to be replaced by the *Mongolia*, also of 10,000 tons displacement with 14,000 effective horse-power, and the *Victoria* by the *Stamora*, of 10,500 tons and 15,000 effective horse-power. Both these last are sister-ships of the *Moldavia*. The *Rome* was built in 1881, but was completely re-fitted with modern engines and machinery in 1892, and is remarkable on account of the daring but successful experiment which was then carried out of cutting the ship in two and adding a large section just forward of amidships. The *Britannia* is also well known, but the *Victoria* has been an extremely popular vessel on the Australian line. She established outward records as long ago as January, 1888, by running from London, via Colombo to Albany in 30 days 13 hours, and to Adelaide in 33 days 4 hours, including all detentions which records, according to the Company's hand-books, remain unbeaten.

## SINGULAR EXPERIENCE OF A COLOMBO DIVER.

Whilst working at the Harbour Works, going down one of the concrete-cylinder pier pillars, at about 7.30 a.m. this morning, a diver had a singular experience. He found himself sinking into the quick-sand below and found a difficulty when he tried to extricate his legs. Finding himself getting deeper and more firmly embedded in the quick-sand, he signalled for help, and another diver went to his rescue, who was not long in finding out what had happened. He went up with information and returned, to the assistance of the unfortunate diver. When several hours elapsed without any improvement in the situation, things were regarded as serious. It was once contemplated to remove the cylinders, but this could not be attempted without serious damage resulting to the fresh air pumping gear. Eventually about 2 p.m., another diver arrived with all the necessary gear, but the digging away of the sand around was difficult, owing to the pattern of shovel or scoop employed. Whilst another obstacle was the large size of the boots or feet attached to the diving dress. After severe trials and attempts, success finally crowned their efforts, and the diver came to the surface, to the great joy and relief of the anxious onlookers, amongst whom were the foreman and others. Mr. Bostock himself was immediately on the scene, having come down in quick haste on an errand, which he needed badly after so many hours' immersion.—*Rangoon Times*.

## NEW COASTING STEAMER FOR THE EAST.

The *Wester Zeltung* of Bremen states that a coasting steamer, the *Dorothea Rickmers*, has been successfully launched from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Rickmers, Bremen. The steamer has been built from best German Siemens-Martin steel of the highest class of Germanic Lloyd's. The measurements of the vessel are: length 255ft., breadth 37ft., and depth 22ft. The loading capacity of the steamer is, fully laden, 2,500 tons at a draft of 18ft. The steamer was built for Messrs. Rickmers' own account, and is the sixth steamer of this class of which 5 are already employed on the Bangkok-Hongkong-Swatow run. The steamer has all the newest improvements for carrying Chinese deck passengers; and especially large hatches and sufficient gear have been provided to load and discharge cargo in the shortest possible time. The steamer is supplied throughout with deck passengers who are accommodated as comfortably as possible. It was expected that the *Dorothea Rickmers* would sail for the East about the middle of October. It is the fourth steamer which has been launched this year by Messrs. Rickmers for their own account. Besides two large cargo steamers and several lighters, two more steamers for the coasting trade in the East are under construction, and it is the intention of the firm to build more steamers for the trade in the East. The tonnage which Messrs. Rickmers will have at their disposal next year will amount to about 50,000 tons.

## THE FRENCH MAILS FOR SINGAPORE.

In connection with the accident to the M. liner *Sydney*, as the result of which the passengers and mails had to be transferred to the P. & O. boat *Britannia*, some dubiety has been aroused as to the probable date of the arrival of the mails in Singapore. It was stated, when the accident was reported, that the *Britannia* was bound for Bombay, and consequently it was expected that the mails would be sent to Madras and thence to Singapore. The probability that further delays would be thereby caused was clearly recognised. It seems, however, according to the information we have received from M. Nalin of the M. Co. in Singapore, that the *Britannia* is bound for Colombo. The *Sydney's* passengers and mails will therefore be transferred from the *Britannia* to the *Chusan*, which is due to arrive in Singapore on Sunday, Nov. 1. The French mails will therefore be six days late.—*Strait Times*.

## SIAM'S FINANCES.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE GOLD STANDARD SCHEME.

We take the following from Mr. Williamson's report on the Budget of Siam for the current year:—

Several important financial measures were adopted during the past year, of which the most notable was the closing of the Mint to the free coinage of silver. Owing to the serious and long continued fall in the value of the white metal, His Majesty's Government had realised for some time that unless it took steps to counteract the depreciation in the value of its currency—a depreciation the end of which no one could foresee—it would be necessary, if the progressive efficiency of the administration was to be maintained, to increase taxation to a considerable extent. This was regarded as undesirable for many reasons, and consequently, after careful deliberation, it was decided to prohibit the further free coinage of silver at the Mint. This measure was effected by means of a Royal Decree published in the *Government Gazette* of the 27th November 1902, repealing section 10 of the Royal Mint Act, R. S. 112, under which dollars were exchangeable for ticals without limit at the ratio of three to five. At the same time it was publicly notified that, for the future, any person desiring to obtain ticals from the Treasury could do so by depositing an equivalent sum in gold with the Government bankers in London, at a rate of exchange to be ascertained on application to the Ministry of Finance, and the first quotations made under this notification were at the rate of 17 ticals to the pound sterling. The long established par of exchange between ticals and dollars was thus terminated, and the currency of the country dissociated from the fluctuations of the market value of silver, as a commodity.

It was inevitable that in a great economic change such as this, certain sections of the community should suffer loss and it was therefore no matter for surprise that immediately after the promulgation of the Decree above mentioned, the local branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine should have made representations to the Government as to the injurious effect the measure would have on the interest of their institutions, by reason of the sudden appreciation of the value of the tical. On the day the Mint was closed 212 ticals were equal to £1 sterling, and while the Government maintained its indefeasible right to effect any change in its currency laws which it might deem proper, it had no desire to hamper trade or inflict any unnecessary loss on the banking community through the operation of a measure designed for the general benefit of the country. The representations of the Banks were consequently deferred to in so far as it was agreed to raise the selling price of ticals gradually, commencing from a maximum of 20 to the pound instead of 17 as at first proposed, and in making this change the Government further announced that the initial rate would not be altered for three months unless the step was necessitated by a rise in the value of silver, as estimated by the quotation of the dollar in Singapore. Moreover, once it was raised, the rate would not be lowered, notwithstanding that silver might again fall in value. To these terms the Banks immediately agreed and at once commenced making large forward contracts for the delivery of ticals at the rate of 20 to the pound.

The wisdom of the proviso empowering the Government to change its selling rate in sympathy with a rise in the price of silver was seen as early as the 17th December, when the rate was changed to 19½ in consequence of an upward movement of that metal, and again on the 31st December when the selling rate was announced as 19½. As silver continued to advance, the tical was raised by gradual stages until, on the 11th March, it had reached a figure of 18½ to the pound sterling. Each of these successive stages was followed by corresponding changes in the market value of the tical, as quoted by the local Banks a clear and satisfactory indication that the Government had, for the time at least, succeeded in making its rate effective, and a practical justification of the measures adopted towards that end.

This condition of affairs continued until the end of the year (31st March, 1903), after which there was, for a time, some falling off in the Banks' rates owing to the decreased demand for ticals consequent on the slackening of the export trade and largely increased volume of imports. Variations such as these are, however, to be expected and on a review of the whole circumstances it may, I think, be fairly claimed that the important economic step taken by the Government last November has been attended by a most satisfactory measure of success, as well as by a minimum of disturbance to the local trade interests. The tical has now been placed on a firm gold basis, instead of depending for its exchange value on the price of a metal which has earned an unenviable notoriety for its fluctuations and which has fallen enormously in value during the last quarter of a century, in its relation to gold. Moreover, Siam has now obtained both the practical and sentimental advantage of having placed her monetary unit in a position where it is at least in a fair way of being recognised in the exchange marts of the world as a coin with a value of its own. Until the change to a gold standard was effected, the local Banks invariably quoted their rates for gold bills in dollars—ignoring ticals altogether except in the matter of actually making or receiving payment of the total value of the bill negotiated—whereas now the quotations of two of the Banks are always made in terms of the local currency. The foreign business firms of Bangkok have also, to a great extent, followed on the same lines and thus the curious anomaly is rapidly disappearing of dollar prices being quoted in a country where dollars never pass from hand to hand.

Before leaving this subject, it may be well to allude to certain criticisms which have lately appeared in the press and elsewhere, as to the alleged partial failure of the gold standard scheme owing to the divergence for a time between the ruling market price of the tical and the Treasury selling rate. It appears to have been imagined by some that the closing of the Mint to the free coinage of silver necessarily implied the fixing of exchange by Government at whatever figure it chose to adopt as the selling price of ticals, but a moment's reflection will show that this cannot possibly be the case. The Banks are the buyers and sellers of bills of exchange between Siam and the different countries with which it has business relations, whereas the Government merely possesses the monopoly of making and selling ticals and, in common with all monopolists, is in a position to fix its selling price at such a figure as it chooses, consistently with the necessity of finding buyers. In addition, however, to the ticals in the Government coffers, there are an enormous number of these coins in actual circulation throughout the business centres of the country, and the effect of these is very great indeed when they flow to and from the Banks in accordance with the necessities of trade. At times when the demand for money is great, as for instance during the busy export season, the Banks find themselves compelled to come to the Government to replenish their dwindling stock of coin, and when this happens the ruling market rate will approximate closely to that at which the Banks can obtain fresh supplies from the Treasury. At such times the Government rate is said to be effective.

There are other seasons, however, e.g., when the volume of imports exceeds that of the exports, when the Banks find themselves flooded with specie tendered in payment of bills taken up by the importers to pay for the merchandise brought into the country. The Banks then, finding that the volume of business is inconveniently setting in one direction and being unable, for the time, to utilise the funds of which they find themselves in possession, put down rates in order to check the inflow of ticals, and induce sellers of bills to offer them more freely. On occasions such as these, the Banks are able to obtain ticals at a certain point below what may be termed the par of exchange for the time being, and hence have no necessity to come to the Treasury for funds. The Government rate has then, temporarily, ceased to be effective and will continue so until money once more begins to flow out of the banks in greater volume than it comes in. This, however, is a contingency that must be expected at certain seasons of the year.

It may then, perhaps, be asked what benefit has been gained by the closing of the Mint, if exchange must necessarily continue to fluctuate in the manner above explained. The answer to this is that the fluctuations will now take place round a fixed point—the price at which the Government is selling ticals—and will depend on the exigencies of the local trade instead of being largely influenced, as heretofore, by the value of silver in foreign markets. This in itself is an immense gain and if, moreover, as is confidently expected, the fluctuations round the fixed point, or par of exchange, are usually of only moderate extent, the further advantage will have been gained of a practically steady tical. Last, but not least, is the resultant effect of a tical of higher value—a change that will certainly appeal to the great majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom and is believed to be for the benefit of the country at large.

## THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF BRITISH ISLANDS.

From inquiries made in official quarters, *Lloyd's News* is enabled to state that the story of a fresh seizure of islands off the coast of British North Borneo by the United States is without foundation, and has arisen from a misapprehension of facts. Some six weeks ago islands of the Sulu group off the Borneo coast were taken possession of by the United States officials under the impression that they had been ceded to America by Spain, and had been in the possession of the latter country before the Spanish-American war. The United States already owns a portion of the Sulu group, and the islands taken possession of are of very little value. However, a communication was sent to Washington pointing out that the two islands in question were British territory, the correction being received with all friendliness and courtesy, matters being at once put in train to remedy the mistake. The later report current, that two more islands had been seized in Darvel Bay, is altogether untrue. No such seizure has been made, nor has any protest, as alleged, been lodged by the British Government at Washington. All the correspondence that passed was the friendly communication in connection with the Sulu group alluded to above. No importance was attached by either Government to the affair, which has been speedily and amicably settled.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

IN LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer	1/104
" Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 3/16
" Credits, 4 months' sight	1/10 9/16
" Payments, 4 months' sight	1/10 11/16
IN HEBLIN, (demand)	1/1 884
IN PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand	2/32
" Credits, 4 months' sight	2/35
IN NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand	45
" Credits, 30 days' sight	138
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer	1/121
" On demand	1/121
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer	7/11
" Private to days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.	804
" Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate	\$16.04
" Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael	51.00
" Par Silver	28

## OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

Yesterdays quotations are as follows:—	
Ter chest	
MAIWA NEW	870/900
" LAST YEAR	960/900
" OLDEST	1000/900
PATNA NEW	1000/900
ULANES NEW	1000/900
PERIAN (PAPER)	750/800

## Co-Ord's Advertisements.

## TO LET.

HOUSES in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground. GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON, Flats East. No. 1, RIFON TERRACE in Flats. GODOWNS in BLUE BUILDINGS. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. [1296c]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAILONG," Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS, LAFFRAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. [1291c]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING," Captain Laffrak, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAFFRAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. [1296c]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LLOYD.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA. THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"HAMBURG," of the HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Captain E. Burmeister, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at Daylight. NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. [653c]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE Steamship

"HAMBURG," of the HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M. TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th November, will be subject to sale. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 5th November, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims for damage must be sent in before the 9th November, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. [653c]



THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS. By Appointment to H. M. THE KING and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road Central. [649c]



## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUR
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 31st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 7th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 14th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 21st November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 28th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTSE"	On 12th December.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON and ANTWERP	"TANTALUS"	On 10th November.
MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 15th November.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"POLYPHEMUS"	On 22nd November.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"HYSON"	On 29th November.
LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 6th December.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 13th December.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DARDANUS"	On 20th December.
S.S. "NINGCHOW" left Victoria, B.C., on the 10th inst. for this port via Japan.		

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"OANFA"	On 2nd November.
	"PELEUS"	On 10th November.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1903.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	30th October.
AMOI and MANILA	"KAIFONG"	31st "
ILOILO	"WUCHANG"	31st "
KOBE	"TSINAN"	2nd November.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	11th "

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1903.

## Hongkong—Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-  
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 31st Oct., at 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 7th Nov., at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1903.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

## PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

## THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	Nov. 14, 1903.
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	Dec. 14, "
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations	Steamers	Captains	Sailing Dates
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	SATURDAY, 31st Oct.
FOR FOCHOW*	"ANPING MARU"	J. Goto	SUNDAY, 1st Nov.
FOR ANPING*	"MAIDZURU MARU"	K. Akashi	TUESDAY, 3rd Nov.
FOR TAMSUI*	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov.

\* Via SWATOW and AMOI.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1903.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

REDUCED SALOON PAS-  
SAGE MONEY.

## SINGLE, \$20. RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric  
Light, First Class Accommodation. Un-  
rivaled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw  
Steamer

## "KWONG CHOW."

1474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONG-  
KONG for CANTON at 8.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS,  
TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning  
to Hongkong the following days leaving  
CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommoda-  
tion for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted  
throughout by Electricity.Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey.  
Meals \$1 each.  
The Company's Wharf is West of the Hong-  
kong Harbour Master's Office.SHU ON S.S. CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1903.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"  
Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on Week  
Days, at 7.30 A.M. on Excursion Sundays,  
at 8.30 A.M. from Macao, Week Days at about  
2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.FARE.—(Week Days) 1st Class (including  
cabin and servant), \$3; Return Ticket, \$5.  
2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class  
Single Ticket, \$2; Return Ticket, \$3. Return  
Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on  
Board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays,  
\$5 extra will be charged for each cabin with  
accommodations for two or more passengers.WHARF.—At the Western end of Wing Lok  
Street.The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip EVERY  
SUNDAY. It takes only 3½ hours to reach  
Macao.MING ON & CO.,  
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1903.

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT  
ARTHUR.

(Calling at SHANGHAI).

THE Steamship

"PRONTO,"  
Captain Grand, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 1st November,  
at Daylight.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1903.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled.  
Unrivaled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
ROHILLA MARU	Ernest Bent	3,869	SATURDAY, 31st October, at 10 A.M.
ROSETTA MARU	H. S. Smith	3,876	THURSDAY, 5th November, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House  
Street.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1903.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-  
SLAND PORTS and taking through cargo  
at ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"  
Captain P. T. Helms, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th  
November, at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for  
Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber,  
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,  
Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with the  
Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of  
passengers the steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW  
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HERMISTON,"  
Captain W. T. Bain, will be despatched as  
above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 18th  
November.For Freight, &c., apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW  
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HERMISTON,"  
Captain W. T. Bain, will be despatched as  
above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 18th  
November.For Freight, &c., apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW  
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HERMISTON,"  
Captain W. T. Bain, will be despatched as  
above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 18th  
November.For Freight, &c., apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903.

## FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SUEVIA,"  
Captain Borck, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 30th instant,  
at Noon.For Freight, apply to  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1903.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG,"  
Captain G. S. Weigall, will be despatched as  
above TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for  
First Class Passengers, and is fitted through-  
out with Electric Light.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1903.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR RANGOON VIA AMOY AND  
SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"JELUNGA,"  
Captain Windebank, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 31st instant,  
at 4 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK.VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL  
(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1903.

About

"KURDISTAN" 31st Oct.

"RICHMOND CASTLE" 10th Nov.

"ORONO" 10th Nov.

"ORO" 1st Dec.

"LOWTHER CASTLE" 12th Dec.

"SIKH" 22nd Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply  
toDODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1903.

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中

FOR MOI, KOB, YOKOHAMA, MAN-  
ZANILLO, MEXICO AND  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"CHINGWU,"  
Captain Parkinson, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th Novem-  
ber, at Noon.For Freight, apply at the Company's Offices,  
No. 20, Des Vaux Road.J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1903.

REGULAR SERVICE  
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND  
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled.  
Unrivaled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship

ROHILLA MARU

Ernest Bent

3,869

SATURDAY, 31st October, at 10 A.M.

ROSETTA MARU

H. S. Smith

3,876

THURSDAY, 5th November, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House  
Street.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1903.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-  
SLAND PORTS and taking through cargo  
at ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"  
Captain P. T. Helms, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th  
November, at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for  
Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber,  
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,  
Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with the  
Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of  
passengers the steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW  
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HERMISTON,"  
Captain W. T. Bain, will be despatched as  
above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 18th  
November.For Freight, &c., apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW  
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HERMISTON,"  
Captain W. T. Bain, will be despatched as  
above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 18th  
November.For Freight, &c., apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903.

## Intimations.

## DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,  
(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),  
DENTIST,  
No. 26, Cornhill Road Central.  
H. K. 29th February, 1903.TSU FAN  
DENTIST.PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE.  
Next to the Hongkong Dispensary,  
50, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN  
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most  
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of  
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind  
patronage and support, and desires to state that  
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds  
of NEEDLE WORK.  
Gentlemen's shirts made to order, and Cuffs  
and Collars renewed on old ones.  
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing (Cari-  
lens' Dresses), and all kinds of Embroidery.  
Materials can be supplied, if required.  
The Superioress will also be most grateful  
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made  
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools.  
who are taught by the Sisters.  
Hongkong, 12nd April, 1902.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg,  
acting Director of the Hongkong Obser-  
vatory:—  
On the 29th at 11.50 a.m. The barometer has  
risen considerably over S. China and Japan,  
fallen over N. China.  
The anti-cyclone remains central over Mid-  
China.  
Pressure is relatively low over the S. part of  
the China Sea, and over the Pacific to the SE.  
of Formosa.  
Gradients are decreasing and the monsoon  
is moderating on the China coast.  
Steep gradients with heavy monsoon over the  
China Sea.  
Forecast:—Moderate N. winds; fine.

On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer 30.14 30.11

Humidity 65 67

Rainfall 0.97

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.  
October 29th, 1903, a.m.

Bar. Th. Hu. Wind W.

Vladivostok 7 a.m. 30.22 27 45 N 3 c

Yokohama 6 a.m. 29.96 27 45 N 3 c

Hakodate 6 a.m. 30.09 27 45 N 3 c

Tokio 6 a.m. 30.18 27 45 N 3 c

Kobe 6 a.m. 30.19 27 45 N 3 c

Nagasaki 6 a.m. 30.31 27 45 N 3 c

Kagoshima 6 a.m. 30.27 27 45 N 3 c

Oshima 6 a.m. 30.24 27 45 N 3 c

Naha 6 a.m. 30.17 27 45 N 3 c

Ishigaki 6 a.m. 30.09 27 45 N 3 c

Taihoku



## THE SHARE MARKET.

PAID UP	LAST DIVIDEND
---------	---------------

ending 30.6.03 .....	\$26½ sa.
ending 31.3.03 .....	Tls. 14 sa.
1902 .....	\$10½
for 1903 .....	Tls. 100 b.
cents, making \$1 for }	
ended 31.10.97 .....	\$14½ b.
on account of 1898 ...	Tls. 32½ sa.
% on acct. of 1898 ...	Tls. 22½ sa.
ended 31.12.00 .....	Tls. 35 sa.
ended 31.12.00 .....	Tls. 200
COMPANIES.	
ending 30.6.1900 .....	\$250 b.
	\$175 sa.
3 per share .....	Tls. 51 s.
er share for 1902 .....	\$22½ b.
for 1902 .....	\$9½ s.
or 1902 .....	\$14½ b.
for ending 30.6.1903 ...	\$8 s.
	\$12½ sa.

as Co., Ltd.	£ 10	10 % div. and 1 % bonus for 1901
Manufactur-	£ 55	5 % div. and 1 % bonus for 1901

.....	\$145
3.75 for 1902 .....	\$47 1/2
for 1903 .....	\$250 s.
ending 31.12.1902 .....	\$320
year ending 31.7.1903.....	\$13 1/2 b.
1/2 for 1902.....	\$40
1902 .....	\$40 s.
.....	\$5 1/2 s.
year ending 31.5.03 ... {	\$9 b.
.....	\$210 s.
.....	\$15 1/2 b.
half-year 1902.....	\$5 b.
.....	\$50
ended 30.6.1903.....	\$16 h.
.....	\$8 1/2 s.
dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 paid {	Tls. 27 1/2 b.
.....	\$50

OFFICES: 3, DUDELL ST.



HIGH CLASS  
GENTLEMEN'S  
OUTFITTERS.

EVERYTHING  
UP TO DATE.  
28, Queen's Road.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,



28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG,

GENERAL DRAPERS & HIGH CLASS  
DRESS-MAKERS.

HIGH CLASS  
GENTLEMEN'S  
OUTFITTERS

FAMED FOR  
SHIRTS.  
28, Queen's Road.

#### DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ball Dresses, Bridal Gowns, In and Outdoor Costumes, Riding Habits, Cycling Skirts, Tea Gowns, etc.

#### CUT, FIT, AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

Ladies' own materials made up. This Department is under the direct supervision of a Highly Qualified English Dressmaker. Customers living at Coast Ports or inland who are unable to call for fitting should send for patterns and estimates, which will be promptly forwarded free of charge. When ordering, always send a well-fitting dress as pattern, so that we may get the exact measurements and insure perfect fit without unnecessary delay. If customer is not on our books, a deposit of at least half the amount of estimate is required on placing all making up orders; balance before delivery.

#### PARISIENNE MILLINERY.

A large selection of the latest French and English creations always arriving. Also a large stock of Plain and Fancy Straw Hats, Trimmed to order under European supervision.

#### DRESS GOODS.

Tweeds, Serges, Meltons, Freizes, Hopsacks, and full range of Fancy Dress Materials, always on hand.

#### GLOVES.

Black, Tan, White, and Beaver Kid and Suede Gloves stocked from September to end of February. Silk and Cotton in stock throughout the year.

#### HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Children's Summer Cotton, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Hose, Children's White and Colored Socks. Ladies' Openwork and Embroidered Cashmere, Spun Silk, and Cotton Hose (Tan and Black and Colors).

#### SILKS AND SATINS.

Undoubtedly the very best stock in the Far East, and includes English and French Silks and Satins in all makes and colors, Rich Broches, Bengalines, Peau de Soies, Glacés, Foulards, Chenes, Moirés, Satin Merveilleux, Silk Duchesse, etc., etc.

#### CHIFFONS AND GAUZES.

Accordion pleated Chiffons in all widths. Plain Chiffons and Gauzes, Crepe de Chine, Satin Chiffon, Cloth, Bridal Net, Embroidered Dress Nets, and Gauzes in great variety.

#### RIBBONS.

Black, White and Colored, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, in all widths and qualities.

#### LACES.

Guipure, Torchon, Valenciennes, Paris Laces and Insertions, including all the newest makes on the market. Splendid selection of new Lace Ties, Collars, and Kobes, direct from the best French houses.

#### LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Wool Combinations, Silk and Wool Vests, Cholera Belts, White Cotton Vests, Nainsook Chemises, Knickers, Night Dresses, Camisoles, Combinations, Bath and Dressing Gowns, etc.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

Stocked in English and American shapes. An entirely new stock will shortly arrive. It includes all kinds of the best makes in ladies' and children's smart Footwear.

#### CORSETS.

In the following makes—Madam Leder, Prima Donna, The Model straight-fronted, Y, and N. Cycling.

#### THE SANAKOR.

A new and thoroughly up-to-date high class corset in rich brocade.

#### THE RIBBON CORSET.

Ideally Cool for the East; this corset is made up of bands of thick ribbon or petersham, fitting below the bust yet affording perfect support.

#### UMBRELLAS AND SUNSHADES

With natural or fancy handles, silk lace and chiffon covers in the latest fashions.

#### HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.

All kinds of Bed and Table Linen stocked, Calicoes, Long Cloth Shirtings, Prints, Oxford Shirtings, Flannels and Flannel-ettes in large variety.

#### LININGS.

We hold a full Range of Dressmakers' Linings and Sundries: Satens, Linenets, Scillecias, Black, Backs, &c.

WM. POWELL, LTD.,

DRAPERS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

DAINTY FANS, PURSES,  
CHATELAINE BAGS.  
SILK AND FLANNEL BLOUSES.

DENTS GLOVES.

CHIC NECKWEAR.  
NEW VEILINGS.  
LACE STOLEES.  
WINTER JACKETS.

GENTLEMEN'S

Dancing Pumps, Dress Shirts,  
Gloves and Ties.

SMART HIGH GRADE BOOTS.

30 different shapes and kinds,

Perfect Style and Finish.

The Best is always the Cheapest.

#### TRIMMINGS

Of every Description. Rich Silk Appliques Silk and Motifs in floral designs. Pearl, Jet, and Bead, Silk Braid, Sequins on Net, Silk on Lace. The latest Wool Trimmings and others too numerous to mention.

#### JACKETS AND FURS.

Heavy winter Jackets, Stylish Golf Capes, Handsome Fur Coats, Capes and Jackets for travellers, Opera Cloaks and Wraps. Light Summer Rain and Dust Cloaks.

#### VELVETS, VELVETEENS,

Feather and Fur Boas, and Light Silk Chiffon, Lace and Net Ruffles and Fascinators.

#### BED AND BEDDINGS

Single and Double beds, Camp, Air, and Chair beds. Infants' Cots. Hair, Flock, Feather, Rattan, and Spring Mattresses. Bolsters, Pillows, Cushions, etc., in stock or made to order.

#### CURTAINS.

Cream or White Lace in all lengths; also in Tapestry, Rep, Crettonne, and Chinelle.

#### TABLE COVERS

In all the newest designs and makes.

#### CARPETS.

Axminster, Brussels Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpet Squares in various qualities. Prices up to \$300.

#### QUILT AND BLANKET DEPT.

Silk-covered Eider Down and White and Colored Quilts. White, Scarlet, and Colored Blankets and Rugs. Silk, Velvet and Tapestry Cushions.

#### IRONMONGERY.

Standard, Table, and Hanging Lamps, Coal Scuttles and Boxes, Fenders, Fire Irons, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Fire Guards, China and Glass, Glazed Tiles, etc., etc.

#### HOUSE KEEPERS' SUNDRIES.

Brooms and Brushes, Domestic Soaps, Black Lead, Knife Powder and Boards, Butter Pats, Rolling Pins, Mouse and Rat Traps, Washing Boards, Mops, etc., etc., etc.

#### DOMESTIC.

Zinc Scullery Baths, Bedroom, Hip and Sponge Baths, Enamelled Kitchen Ware, Electro Plate, including a large Stock of Cruets.

#### GAMES:—CRICKET, TENNIS, CROQUET, FOOTBALL, PING PONG.

A large selection of Indoor Games, Hoop La! Dominoes, Chess, Draughts, Children's and Adults' Table Games stocked.

#### TOYS.

We keep every kind of Toy all the year round, from Tin Engines at 15 cts. to Magnificently Modelled Real Skin Horses at \$40; or a Cinematograph.

#### DOLLS.

Stone, Rag, Kid, Celluloid, etc.: Dressed and Undressed.

#### FANCY LEATHER GOODS

For Presents, Silver, Ebony and Ivory Manicure Sets.

#### OVERMANTLES AND MIRRORS.

Handsome Gilt, White and Gold, or Walnut Frames, etc., etc., with bevelled glass, English-made.

#### GARDEN TOOLS.

Iron, Wire and Rubber Door Mats.

#### TRUNKS.

Cabin, Overland and Storage Trunks. Steel, Compressed Fibre, Millboard, Willesden Canvas, Solid, Leather, etc.

#### LADIES' HAT BOXES

In various makes, Hand Bags, Portmanteaux, Suit Cases, Gladstone Bags, Rug Straps, Cash and Deed Boxes.

#### SEWING MACHINES.

Jones' Famous Hand and Treadle Machines famous throughout the East.

#### CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING.

In all its Branches.

R. G. HECKFORD,  
MANAGER.